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SEC. 4. When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises as provided in section 3 hereof, the health officer or secretary of the local board of health or his agent shall within 24 hours thereafter visit said apartments or premises, and shall order and direct that, except for the purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said local board of health shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated, in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at public expense, or, if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of health authorities; but the methods or processes of disinfection and the material or agencies with which it shall be done shall be those which are advised by the State board of health for work of that kind in connection with tuberculosis.

State Board of Health—Powers of—Regulations. (Chap. 149, Act Mar. 31, 1913.)

Section 8 of chapter 18 of the revised statutes, as amended in section 2 of chapter 48 of the public laws of 1909, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "diseases" in the 29th line the following: "For guarding against the transmission of infectious and contagious diseases through the medium of common towels, common drinking cups, and other articles which may carry infection from person to person; for the sanitation of railway service and that of other common carriers," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SEC. 8. The more effectually to protect the public health the State board of health may establish such systems of inspection as in its judgment may be necessary to ascertain the actual or threatened presence of the infection of Asiatic cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, plague, or typhus fever; and any duly authorized agent or inspector of said board may enter any building, vessel, railway car, or other public vehicle to inspect the same and to remove therefrom any person affected by said diseases; and for this purpose he may require the person in charge of any vessel or public vehicle other than a railway car to stop such vessel or vehicle at any place, and he may require the conductor of any railway train to stop his train at any station or upon any sidetrack and there detain it for a reasonable time; provided, that no conductor shall be required to stop his train when telegraphic communication with the dispatcher's office can not be obtained or at such times or under such circumstances as may endanger the safety of the train and passengers; and provided further, that any such agent or inspector may cause any car which he may think may be infected with any of said diseases to be sidetracked at any suitable place and there be cleansed, fumigated, and disinfected. And the said board of health may from time to time make, alter, modify, or revoke rules and regulations for guarding against the introduction of any infectious or contagious diseases into the State, including rabies, or hydrophobia of animals and men; for the control and suppression thereof if within the State; for the quarantine and disinfection of persons, localities, and things infected or suspected of being infected by such diseases; for guarding against the transmission of infectious and contagious diseases through the medium of common towels, common drinking cups, and other articles which may carry infection from person to person; for the sanitation of railway service and that of other common carriers; for the transportation of dead bodies when death results from any infectious or contagious disease; for the speedy and private interment of the bodies of persons who have died from said diseases; and, in emergency, for providing those sick with said diseases with necessary medical aid and with temporary hospitals for their accommodation and for the accommodation of their nurses and attendants. And the said board may declare any

and all of its rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this section to be in force within the whole State, or within any specified part thereof, and to apply to any person or persons, family, camp, building, vessel, railway car, or public vehicle of any kind.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Chap. 67, Act Feb. 21, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 743 of the acts of the year 1913¹ is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" in the first line and inserting in place thereof the word "or," so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Substances manufactured or sold under the general name of 'ice cream' shall contain not less than 7 per cent of milk fat, and if flavored with fruit shall be flavored only with sound, clean, matured fruit, and if containing nuts shall contain only sound, matured, nonrancid nuts."

SEC. 2. Said chapter 743 is hereby further amended by striking out section 2 and inserting in place thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2. Whoever, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, manufactures, exposes for sale, or has in his custody or possession, with intent to sell or sells, under the general name of 'ice cream,' substances in violation of section 1 of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100."

WASHINGTON.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever—Removal of Patient. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 26, 1914.)

Resolved, That no case of typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever shall be transported from the jurisdiction of one health officer to the jurisdiction of another health officer without first notifying the State board of health office, when the commissioner will immediately notify the health officer of the county or city within whose jurisdiction the person suffering from the disease is to be moved.

¹ Public Health Reports Oct. 3, 1913, p. 2075.